PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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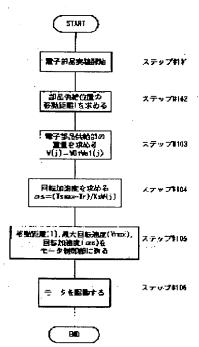
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(54) CONTROL METHOD OF ELECTRONIC PARTS MOUNTING DEVICE AND ITS CONTROL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To shorten parts supplying time by finding an operation pattern of a motor rotation speed and rotation acceleration corresponding to transportable weight of an electronic parts supply unit, and sufficiently demonstrating full performance of the motor which drives the electronic parts supply unit. SOLUTION: This electronic parts mounting device finds a weight W(j) of the electronic parts supply unit from a weight Wo of the electronic parts supply unit without a load of an electronic parts and a weight Ws1(j) of each parts supply unit obtained from load sensors installed in each parts supply unit (step #103), and acquires the maximum rotational speed Vmax and rotation acceleration as which give a minimum operation time in the range in which a motor effective torque is under a rated torque (step #104), thereby controlling the motor. based on the obtained rotation speed Vmax and the rotation acceleration as (step #105).



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the control approach of an electronic-parts mounting machine of having the electronic-parts feed zone which consists of a motor which drives the movable table which carries the components supply unit in which electronic parts were carried, and said components supply unit, and said movable table. In case said motor is controlled by the control means, by each load sensor formed for every components supply unit installation part on said movable table The weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table is found. The weight of each part article supply unit, By inputting into an operation means the weight of the electronicparts feed zone in the condition that said components supply unit is not carried on said movable table for which it asked beforehand The weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition of having carried said components supply unit on said movable table is found. In the range which asks for the rotational speed according to the weight of the electronic-parts feed zone which carries said components supply unit on said movable table, and does not exceed the permission maximum torque of said motor The control approach of the electronic-parts mounting machine characterized by searching for the acceleration torque for reaching said rotational speed by the shortest time amount, asking for roll acceleration based on said acceleration torque, and controlling said motor by said control means based on the pattern of said rotational speed and said roll acceleration of operation.

[Claim 2] In the rewritable memory which faced in quest of the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table, and was carried for every each part article supply unit, as proper information for every each part article supply unit. The weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries are made to memorize beforehand. The control approach of the electronic—parts mounting machine according to claim 1 characterized by finding the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table by reading the contents memorized by each memory and inputting into said operation means.

[Claim 3] It faces in quest of the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table. As proper information for every each part article supply unit By inputting into said operation means the weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries using an input unit The control approach of the electronic—parts mounting machine according to claim 1 characterized by finding the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table.

[Claim 4] It is the control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine which has the electronic-parts feed zone which consists of a motor which drives the movable table which carries the components supply unit in which electronic parts were carried, and said components supply unit, and said movable table. The control means which controls the drive of said motor, and the load sensor which was formed for every components supply unit installation part on said movable table and which finds the weight of each part article supply unit, Based on the weight of

each part article supply unit called for from said load sensor, and the weight of the electronicparts feed zone in the condition that said components supply unit is not carried on said movable table for which it asked beforehand The weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition of having carried said components supply unit on said movable table is found. Ask for the rotational speed according to the weight of said electronic-parts feed zone, and the acceleration torque for reaching said rotational speed by the shortest time amount in the range which does not exceed the permission maximum torque of said motor is searched for. The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine characterized by having an operation means to ask for roll acceleration based on said acceleration torque, and controlling said motor by said control means based on the pattern of said rotational speed and said roll acceleration of operation. [Claim 5] As a means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table The weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried and the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts which were carried for every each part article supply unit, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries The rewritable memory beforehand memorized as proper information for every each part article supply unit, The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine according to claim 4 characterized by having an operation means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table, based on the equipment which reads the contents of said memory, and the contents of said read memory. [Claim 6] As a means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table The weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries Based on said proper information inputted into the input unit inputted as proper information for every each part article supply unit, and said input unit The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine according to claim 4 characterized by having an operation means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the control approach of an electronic-parts ounting machine, and a control unit.

[Description of the Prior Art] The common block diagram of the conventional electronic-parts (Description of the Prior Art) The common block diagram of the conventional electronic—parts mounting machine is shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. The electronic—parts feed zone of the conventional electronic—parts mounting machine consists of a movable table 501, a components supply unit 502, and a drive 503. On the movable table 501, two or more components supply units 502 are installed, and the movable table 501 moves to X shaft orientations with the drive 503 which consists of a servo motor. Each part article supply unit 502 is loaded with the reel 504 holding the tape which contained much electronic parts to the single tier, and the contained electronic parts are pulled out one by one by the components supply location on the components supply

[0003] Moreover, the electronic-parts mounting section of the conventional electronic-parts mounting machine consists of a drive 505, a reducer 506, an index device 507, an input shaft 508, body of revolution 509, and a nozzle 510. Continuation rotation of an input shaft 508 is changed into intermittent rotation actuation of body of revolution 509 because the power from a drive 505 gets across to an index device 507 through a reducer 506. Rotation and rise and fall centering on each shaft are possible for two or more nozzles 510 arranged at equal intervals around body of revolution 509.
[0004] Moreover, the circuit board 512 which receives wearing of electronic parts is supported

horizontally on the substrate susceptor 513, and with the X-axis drive 514 and the Y-axis drive 515 which were combined with the substrate susceptor 513, migration of the circuit board 512 is possible for the location of the arbitration within a horizontal plane, and it can position it in it. 515 which were combined with the substrate susceptor 313, migration of the arbitration within a horizontal plane, and it can position it in it. [0005] In the electronic-parts mounting machine constituted as mentioned above, how to equip the circuit board 512 with electronic parts is explained below. First, if the movable table 501 is moved with a drive 503 and the components supply location on the components supply unit 502 of arbitration is positioned just under a nozzle 510, a nozzle 510 will descend and electronic parts will be adsorbed. Then, a nozzle 510 goes up and the electronic parts to which it is sticking are conveyed before drawing by rotation of body of revolution 509. In this conveyance process, a nozzle 510 is positioned right above an image pick-up means (not shown), and the image of the electronic parts by which the nozzle 510 was adsorbed is captured with said image pick-up means. The recognition section (not shown) analyzes the adsorbed state of electronic parts based on the captured into a section of electronic parts based on the analysis result. This amendment is for adjusting the stowed position and wearing include angle of electronic parts to the circuit board 512 is positioned just under a nozzle 510 by the X-axis drive 513 and the Y-axis drive 514, a nozzle 510 will descend, adsorption of electronic parts will be released, and the mounting position of the request on the circuit board 512 is positioned just under a nozzle 510 will be equipped with electronic parts. Then, a nozzle 510 goes up and returns.

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each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries are made to memorize beforehand. It is characterized by finding the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table by reading the contents memorized by each memory and inputting into said operation means.

[0013] The control approach of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 3 in the control approach of an electronic-parts mounting machine according to claim 1. It faces in quest of the weight of each part article supply unit By inputting into said operation means the weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries using an input unit it is obstance to the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries using an input unit it is obstance to face the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries using an input unit it is obstance to face by finding the weight of each part article

unit carries using an input unit it is characterized by finding the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table.

[0014] The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 4 It is the control unit of the electronic—parts mounting machine which has the electronic— parts feed zone which consists of a motor which drives the movable table which carries the components supply unit in which electronic parts were carried, and said components supply unit and said movable table. The control means which controls the drive of said motor, and the load and said movable table. The control means which controls the drive of said motor, and the load sensor which was formed for every components supply unit installation part on said movable table and which finds the weight of each part article supply unit. Based on the weight of each part article supply unit called for from said load sensor, and the weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition that said components supply unit is not carried on said movable table for which it asked beforehand The weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition of having carried said components supply unit on said movable table is found. Ask for the rotational speed according to the weight of said electronic-parts feed zone, and the acceleration torque for reachine said containing speed by the shortest time amount in the range which does not for reaching said rotational speed by the shortest time amount in the range which does not exceed the permission maximum torque of said motor is searched for. It has an operation means to ask for roll acceleration based on said acceleration torque, and is characterized by controlling said motor by said control means based on the pattern of said rotational speed and said roll acceleration of operation.

acceleration of operation.

[0015] The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 5 As a means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table in the control device of an electronic-parts-mounting machine according to claim 4 The weight of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried and the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts' which were carried for every each part article supply unit, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit, it is characterized by having an operation means to find the weight of each part article supply unit, it is characterized by having an operation means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table, based on the equipment which reads the contents of said memory and the contents of said read based on the equipment which reads the contents of said memory, and the contents of said read

[0016] The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to [0016] The control unit of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 6 As a means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table in the control device of an electronic-parts mounting machine according to claim 4 The weight of each part article supply unit carried to the electronic parts are not carried; the weight per [which each part article supply unit carries] electronic parts, and the number of the electronic parts which each part article supply unit carries It is characterized by having an operation means to find the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table, based on said proper information inputted into the input device inputted as proper information for every each part article supply unit, and said input device.

[0017] According to this invention, it can ask for the pattern of the rotational speed of a motor, and roll acceleration of operation according to the load capacity of an electronic-parts feed zone, and shortening of components supply time amount can be attained by fully-demonstrating the capacity of a motor to drive an electronic-parts feed zone.

the capacity of a motor to drive an electronic-parts feed zone.

[0007] Moreover, when it mounts two or more electronic parts, according to the mounting sequence by NC program, above-mentioned mounting actuation is repeatedly performed to each electronic parts.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When the components supply location on the components supply unit of arbitration is positioned just under a nozzle in the conventional electronic-parts mounting machine. So that the rotational speed and roll acceleration which are electronic-parts mounting machine. So that the rotational speed and roll acceleration which are obtained in the range which said servor motor can control reasonable at the time of the maximum load capacity may be defined based on the torque characteristic of the servor motor which drives an electronic-parts feed zone and this may serve as constant value According to the load concerning an electronic-parts feed zone, the torque (rotation output) of said servor motor is changed, and said servor motor is controlled.

[0009] However, when a small load is applied to an electronic-parts feed zone compared with the time of the maximum load capacity (when there are few components supply units carried on a movable table than the number of the maximum loading) [when the number of electronic parts

movable table than the number of the maximum loading) [when the number of electronic parts mitigates gradually by supplying electronic parts when it carries lightweight electronic parts] Since it is maintaining at the constant value which mentioned rotational speed and roll acceleration above by stopping lower than the torque which is outputting the torque of said serve motor at the time of the maximum load capacity. The capacity which said serve motor originally has cannot be demonstrated enough, and it cannot drive by the rotational speed and roll acceleration according to magnitude of the load concerning an electronic-parts feed zone, moreover —" therefore, there was a trouble that shortening of the transit time for moving the components supply location on a components supply unit just under a nozzle, i.e., the supply time amount of electronic parts, could not be attained. [0010] In view of the above-mentioned trouble, this invention asks for the pattern of the rotational speed of a motor, and roll acceleration of operation according to the load capacity of an electronic-parts feed zone, and aims at offer of the control approach of an electronic-parts mounting machine that shortening of components supply time amount can be attained, by fully

mounting machine that shortening of components supply time amount can be attained, by fully demonstrating the capacity of a motor to drive an electronic-parts feed zone. [0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The control approach of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 1 It is the control approach of an electronic-parts mounting machine of having the electronic-parts feed zone which consists of a motor which drives the movable table which carries the components supply unit in which electronic parts were carried. and said components supply unit, and said movable table. In case said motor is controlled by the and said components supply unit, and said movable table. In case said motor is controlled by the control means, by each load sensor formed for every components supply unit installation part on said movable table. The weight of each part article supply unit, By inputting into an operation means the weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition that said components supply unit is not carried on said movable table for which it asked beforehand. The weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition of having carried said components supply unit on said movable table is found. In the range which asks for the rotational speed according to the weight of the electronic-parts feed zone which carries said components supply unit on said movable table, and does not exceed the permission maximum torque of said motor. The acceleration torque for reaching said rotational speed by the shortest time amount is searched for, and it asks for roll acceleration based on said acceleration torque, and is characterized by controlling said motor by said control means based on the pattern of said rotational speed and said roll acceleration of said control means based on the pattern of said rotational speed and said roll acceleration of

[0012] The control approach of the electronic-parts mounting machine of this invention according to claim 2 In the control approach of an electronic-parts mounting machine or this invention according to claim 1, it faces in quest of the weight of each part article supply unit carried on said movable table. In the rewritable memory carried for every each part article supply unit, as proper information for every each part article supply unit to simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per [which

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[0018]

ent of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained using a drawing. (Gestalt 1 of operation) The block diagram of the control system of the electronic

(Gestalt 1 of operation) The block diagram of the control system of the electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 1 of this operation is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. [0019] The control unit 202 of an electronic-parts mounting machine is equipped with a microprocessor 203, memory 204, and the motor control sections 205-208 that control each drives (motor) 205a-2088 (the X-axis drive of the substrate susceptor of the circuit board and 208a are [205a / the drive of an electronic-parts feed zone, and 206a] the Y-axis drive of the substrate susceptor of the circuit board for the drive of the electronic-parts mounting section, and 207a) of an electronic-parts mounting machine, respectively as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. In addition, drive 205a of the electronic-parts feed zone 209 is constituted by the serve motor made to move the movable table which carries the components supply unit loaded with the reel holding electronic parts, and said components supply unit to X shaft orientations (refer to drawing 5).

(0020) Moreover, from the actuation screen 201 shown in drawing 2, the input of the electronic-parts information mounted in an electronic-parts mounting position required for NC program and NC program which determine the electronic-parts mounting sequence on the circuit board can ormed, and initiation of operation can be directed.

be performed, and initiation of operation can be directed.

[0021] Moreover, the load sensors 209a-209e are attached for every components supply unit installation part on said movable table. The weight Wo of NC program and electronic-parts information that it is inputted from the actuation screen 201, and the electronic-parts feed zone 209 in the condition that said components supply unit is not carried on said movable table is stored in the memory 204 in a control unit 202. Furthermore, it has the composition that the weight (the weight of a reel and electronic parts is included) of each part article supply unit can be obtained from the liad sensors 209a-209e.

weight the weight of a reel and electronic parts is included) of each part article supply unit can be obtained from the load sensors 209a-209e. [0022] Below, the control approach of the drive of the electronic—parts feed zone in the gestalt 1 of this operation is explained based on the flow chart shown in drawing 1. In addition, although the number of a load sensor is made into five pieces in drawing 2, in the flow chart shown in drawing 1, it is treating as that in which the components supply unit of N individual is more

drawing I, it is treating as that in which the components supply unit of N individual is more generally carried.

[0023] First, actuation of executing the electronic-parts mounting instruction which followed NC program-from the actuation screen is performed (step # 101). Next, in order to position the components supply location on the components supply location to place the components supply location to just under a nozzle (refer to drawing 5), the migration length I from the current position of said components supply location to just under a nozzle is found (step # 102).

[0024] Next, the weight Wo of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition that the components supply unit is not carried on weight Wali (i) and said movable table registered beforehand of each part article supply unit obtained from each load sensor on said movable table is inputted into the microprocessor which is an operation means, and it asks for weight [of an electronic-parts feed zone] IW (i) (step # 103). However, it is shown that i is the rumber of a components supply unit and j is the j-th weight from component-mounting initiation.

[0023] FallW of the components supply unit on a movable table is set to Ws1 (i) Ws1 (j) = sigmaWali (i) (1)

[0025] If ALIW or the components supply units which can carry i= 1 - Ni in the number of a components supply unit, and oan carry N in a components feed zone it becomes. From this, it is the weight of an electronic parts feed zone, W(j) =Wo+Ws1 (j) (2)

[0026] In order to make transit time for positioning said components supply location just under said nozzle into the shortest, when the weight of an electronic-parts feed zone is W (), the serve motor which drives an electronic-parts feed zone jujst reaches quickly the maximum rotational speed Vmax set up in the range controllable reasonable. That is, what is necessary is just to set up roll acceleration so that the maximum rotational speed-Vmax may be reached quickly. Then, weight [of the electronic-parts feed zone for which it asked by the migratio

length I for which the microprocessor was asked by step #102, and step #103] W (i) is inputted, and the torque characteristic of said servo motor is searched for for the maxi the method roll acceleration of **** (step # 104).

the method roll acceleration of **** (step # 104). [0027] it is Talpha if the constant of said servo motor which constitutes Talpha and roll acceleration for Tr and acceleration torque, and constitutes [the permission maximum torque of said servo motor / the torque at the time of Tsmax and fixed speed] the drive of alphamax and an electronic-parts feed zone for alphas and the maximum roll acceleration, and a mechanical component is set to Ks. T alpha-alpha sKsW() =Tsmax=Tr (3) it comes out and, for a certain reason, is this, alphas=(Tsmax=Tr)/KsW (i) (4) it becomes. It corrects. At the time of alpha s>=alpha max alpha s=alpha max (5).

It carries out, [0028] By above-mentioned count, roll acceleration alphas which can reach most quickly the maximum rotational speed Vmax in case the weight of an electronic-parts feed zone is W (j) can be obtained. Then, said migration length I, said maximum rotational speed Vmax, and said roll acceleration alphas are sent to the motor control section which controls said servo motor (step # 105), [0029] Then, in said motor control section, based on the data sent by step # 105, the pettern of

roll acceleration and rotational speed of operation is generated, and a servo motor is driven (step

[0030] As mentioned above, the weight of each part article supply unit obtained from the load sensor formed for every components supply unit installation part at the time of initiation of an electronic-parts feed zone of operation in the gestalt 1 of this operation, From the weight of the electronic-parts feed zone in the condition that the components supply unit is not carried on the movable table registered beforehand Ask for the load concerning the servo motor which drives an electronic-parts feed zone, and under the conditions which effective torque becomes below a rating torque according to the load for which it asked it can ask for the pattern of rotational speed and roll acceleration of operation, and shortening of components supply time amount can be attained by fully demonstrating the capacity of a servo motor to always drive an electronic-

be attained by fully demonstrating the capacity of a serve motor to aways drive an electronic— parts feed zone.

[0031] (Gestalt 2 of operation) The gestalt 2 of this operation is hereafter explained using drawing 3 and drawing 4. In addition, the same number is appended to the member which has the same configuration as the gestalt 1 of this operation mentioned above, and explanation is

organing 3 and organing 4. In sodition, the same number is appended to the member which has the same configuration as 4. In sodition, the same number is appended to the member which has the same configuration as 4. In sodition, the same number is appended to the member which has the same configuration for the condition that the control system of the electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 2 of this operation that it is inputted from the actuation screen 401, and the electronic-parts growed 405 in the condition that the components screen is not carried on the movable table is stored in the memory 404 in the control unit 402 of the electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 2 of this operation. Furthermore, the memory the weight of the components supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried as proper information for every each part article supply unit, the weight per loading electronic parts, and the number of loading electronic parts are beforehand remembered to be is carried in the components supply unit in the gestalt 2 of this operation, and it has the composition that the contents of the memory attached for every components supply unit of this can be read through the memory reader 406.

[1033] Below, the control approach of the drive of the electronic-parts feed zone in the gestalt 2 of this operation is explained based on the flow chart shown in drawing 2. First, actuation of executing the electronic-parts mounting instruction which followed NC program from the actuation screen is performed (step # 301).

actuation screen is performed (step # 301). [0034] Next, in order to position the components supply location on the components supply unit specified by NC program just under a nozzle (refer to <u>drawing 5</u>), the migration length I from the current position of said components supply location to just under a nozzle is found (step # 302). [0035] At next, the time of the zero return before asking for weight [6] an electronic parts feed zone.] W (j) and mounting electronic parts. Or it lets a memory reader pass from the memory

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carried on the components supply unit at the time of electronic-parts exchange. The proper information for every each part article supply unit is inputted into the microprocessor which is an operation means, and it asks beforehand, (including the weight of a reel and electronic parts) (step # 300). [AUW Wa2 of the components supply unit on said movable table in the initial state

which is not mounting electronic parts (0), and]
[0036] The weight (the weight of a reel is included) of the components supply unit simple substance in the condition that the electronic parts memorized on the memory of each part article supply unit are not carried Wsui, If the number of Pwi and loading electronic parts is set to Pni (0), AUN Ws2 of the components supply unit on said movable table in an initial state (0) the weight per loading electronic parts (However, the maximum number of components supply units which can carry i= 1 - Ni in the number of a components supply unit, and can carry N in a

units which can carry i=1-Ni in the number of a components supply unit, and can carry N in a components feed zone) Ws2(0) =sigma Wsui+sigma (Pni(0) xPwi) (6)
Since it becomes, the weight Wsui of said components supply unit simple substance, the weight Pwi per said loading electronic parts, and the number Pni of said loading electronic parts (0) are made to input into said microprocessor, and weight [of the j-th electronic-parts feed zone] W (i) is calculated from electronic-parts mounting initiation (step \$303).
[0037] AUW Ws2 of the components supply unit on component-mounting initiation to the j-th movable table (i) Ws2(j) =sigma Wsui+sigma (Pni(j) xPwi) (7)
It becomes. If the j-th number Pni of loading electronic parts (j) is made into the count to which the components supply unit of a number i carried out components supply of the ki Pni(j) =Pni(0)=ki (8)

ki (8)

It becomes. Thereby, it is the weight W of an electronic-parts feed zone (j). W(j) =Wo+Ws2 (j) (9) It becomes.

[0038] Hereafter, in step #304 and step #305, like the gestalt 1 of operation, the maximum

[0038] Hereafter, in step #304 and step #305, like the gestalt 1 of operation, the maximum student or method roll acceleration of **** alphas is determined for the torque characteristic of a motor, and the same effectiveness as the gestalt 1 of operation is acquired by sending to the motor control section which controls the servo motor which drives an electronic-parts feed zone with the data of the maximum rotational speed Vmax and migration length I. [0039] In the gestalt 2 of this operation on each part article supply unit in addition, as proper information for every each part article supply unit Although the weight of an electronic-parts feed zone was found when the weight (the weight of a real is included) of each part article supply unit simple substance in the condition that electronic parts are not carried, the weight per loading electronic parts, and the number of loading electronic parts are not carried, the weight per loading electronic parts, and the number of loading electronic parts perpared the memory memorized beforehand and read the memory. The proper information for every each part article supply unit may be inputted from the actuation screen of the body of an electronic-parts mounting machine, respectively, and the weight of an electronic-parts feed zone may be found based on the inputted proper information. [0040]

[Guay] [Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the weight of an electronic-parts feed zone is acquired automatically, it can ask for the pattern of the rotational speed of a motor, and roll acceleration of operation according to the load capacity of an electronic-parts feed zone under the conditions which effective torque becomes below a rating torque, and shortening of components supply time amount can be attained by fully demonstrating the capacity of a motor to drive an electronic-parts feed zone.

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511 Circuit Board 512 Substrate Susceptor 513 X-axis Drive 514 Y-axis Drive

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The flow chart at the time of controlling the drive of the electronic-parts feed zone in the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 2] The block diagram of the control system of the electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 3] The flow chart at the time of controlling the drive of the electronic-parts feed zone in the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 4] The block diagram of the control system of the electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 5] The block diagram of the conventional electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention

[Drawing 5] The block diagram of the conventional electronic-parts mounting machine in the gestalt 2 of operation of Notations]

201 Actuation Screen

202 Control Unit

203 Microprocessor

204 Memory

205 Control Section of Drive (Motor) of Electronic-Parts Mounting Section

207 Control Section of Drive (Motor) of Electronic-Parts Mounting Section

208 Control Section of Y-axis Drive (Motor)

208 Control Section of Y-axis Drive (Motor)

205a The drive of an electronic-parts feed zone (motor)

205a The drive of the electronic-parts feed zone (motor)

205a Y-axis drive (motor)

205a Y-axis drive (motor)

205a Electronic-Parts Feed Zone

404 Memory

405 Electronic-Parts Feed Zone

405 Components Supply Unit

403 Microprocessor

404 Memory

405 Electronic-Parts Feed Zone

406 Memory Reader

501 Movable Table

502 Components Supply Unit

503 Drive

506 Reducer

507 Index Device

508 Input Shaft

509 Body of Revolution

510 Nozzle

510 Nozzle

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(54) 【発明の名称】金属加工用潤滑剤

(57)【要約】

【課題】耐摩耗性等の潤滑性、混入してくる摺動面油等のオイル分離性に優れた低起泡性の金属加工用潤滑剤を提供する。

【解決手段】 HLBが8. 5以上で、且つ重量平均分子量が1,000~10,000である、特定の構造を有する脂肪族アルコールのアルキレンオキサイド付加物及びその誘導体であるポリエーテル(A)、及び炭素数8~12の脂肪族モノカルボン酸及び/又はジカルボン酸(B)からなり、配合比が(A)100重量部に対して(B)が1~400重量部である金属加工用潤滑剤である。

【選択図】 なし

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

下記一般式 (1) で表され、HLBが8.5以上で、且つ重量平均分子量が1,000~10,000であるポリエーテル (A)、及び炭素数8~12の脂肪族モノカルボン酸及び/又はジカルボン酸(B)からなり、配合比が (A)100重量部に対して (B)が1~400重量部である金属加工用潤滑剤。

【化1】

【化2】

 CH_3 R^1 [(OA 1) k {(OCH 2 CH 2)m/ (OCH 2 CH)n} (OA 2)pOR 2] q

[式中、 R^1 は炭素数 $1\sim8$ のq価の脂肪族アルコールからq個のOH基を除いた残基; R^2 はH又は炭素数 $1\sim8$ のアルキル基; A^1 及び A^2 は炭素数が3又は4の1種以上のアルキレン基;kは0又は1以上の整数;m及びnは1以上の整数であり、10以上;10以上,10以上の整数;10以上。10以上,10以上

 $\begin{array}{c} CH_{3} \\ (OCH_{2}CH_{2})_{m}/(OCH_{2}CH)_{n} \end{array}$

はランダム結合した(ポリ)オキシエチレン/(ポリ)オキシプロピレン鎖を表し;qが $2\sim8$ のときの q 個の k、m、n、p 及び R^2 はそれぞれ同じでも異なっていてもよい。

【請求項2】

さらに、脂肪族アミンのアルキレンオキサイド付加物 (C) を前記 (A) 100重量部に対して $1\sim40$ 重量部配合してなる請求項 1 記載の潤滑剤。

【請求項3】

前記(C)が、N原子含有数が $2 \sim 6$ であり、且つアルキレンオキサイドがN原子1個あたり $0.5 \sim 2$ モル付加した化合物である請求項1又は2記載の潤滑剤。

【請求項4】

前記(A)における全オキシアルキレン基中の(OCH₂ CH₂)単位の割合が $20 \sim 70$ モル%である請求項 $1 \sim 3$ の何れか記載の潤滑剤。

【請求項5】

前記 q が 1 ~ 3 である請求項 1 ~ 4 の何れか記載の潤滑剤。

【請求項6】

請求項1~5の何れか記載の潤滑剤及び、酸化防止剤、極圧添加剤、防錆剤、及び消泡剤 からなる群から選ばれる1種以上の添加剤からなる金属加工用潤滑剤組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明はポリエーテル系金属加工用潤滑剤に関する。

[0.002]

【従来の技術】

切削油、摺動面潤滑油、圧延油、引き抜き油、プレス油、鍛造油、アルミディスク及びシリコンウエハの研磨・切断等の加工に用いる金属加工油は、水溶性、低泡性、潤滑性及びオイル分離性が要求される。従来の水溶性ポリエーテル系の金属加工用潤滑剤としては、オキシエチレン(以下、EOと略記)単位を導入して水溶性を付与し、さらに潤滑性を満たすために分子量を2,000以上にしたポリエーテルが使用されている。しかし、ポリエーテルの分子量を上げると泡が立ち易くなるので、泡を抑制するためにエチレンオキサイド付加物にさらにプロピレンオキサイド(以下、POと略記)をプロック付加させた金50

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属加工油が提案されている(例えば、特許文献1)。また、廃水処理性を改良する為に、多価アルコールにEOとPOをランダム付加し、さらにPOをブロック付加したもの、アルコールのEO付加物、及び多価アルコールに炭素数3~4のアルキレンオキサイドを付加したものを併用した潤滑剤が提案されている(例えば、特許文献2)。

[0003]

【特許文献1】

特開平8-231977号公報

【特許文献2】

特開昭58-145791号公報

 $[0\ 0\ 0\ 4\]$

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、これらの加工油は、潤滑性が十分でなく、混入してくる摺動面油等のオイルとの分離性が悪いという問題があった。

本発明は、潤滑性、低起泡性及びオイル分離性に優れた金属加工用潤滑剤を提供することを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明者らは、上記の問題点に鑑み、鋭意検討した結果、本発明に到達した。即ち、本発明は、下記一般式(1)で表され、HLBが8.5以上で、且つ重量平均分子量が1,000~10,000であるポリエーテル(A)、及び炭素数8~12の脂肪族モノカルボ 20ン酸及び/又はジカルボン酸(B)からなり、配合比が(A)100重量部に対して(B)が1~400重量部である金属加工用潤滑剤;

[0006]

【化3】

 CH_3 R^1 [(OA¹) k {(OCH₂ CH₂)m/ (OCH₂ CH)n} (OA²)pOR²] q

 $[0\ 0\ 0.7]$

[式中、 R^1 は炭素数 $1\sim8$ のq価の脂肪族アルコールからq個のOH基を除いた残基; R^2 はH又は炭素数 $1\sim8$ のアルキル基; A^1 及び A^2 は炭素数が3又は4の1種以上のアルキレン基;kは0又は1以上の整数;m及びnは1以上の整数であり、且つm+nは 10以上;pは1以上の整数;qは $1\sim8$ の整数;

【0008】 【化4】

. . .

CH 3 | {(OCH 2 CH 2)m/ (OCH 2 CH)n}

[0009]

はランダム結合した(ポリ)オキシエチレン/(ポリ)オキシプロピレン鎖を表し;qが 2~8のときのg個のk、m、n、p及びR²はそれぞれ同じでも異なっていてもよい。

並びに、上記の潤滑剤及び、酸化防止剤、極圧添加剤、防錆剤、及び消泡剤からなる群から選ばれる1種以上の添加剤からなる金属加工用組成物である。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】

一般式(1)において、R1は炭素数1~8のq価の脂肪族アルコールからq個のOH基を除いた残基であり、例えばエーテル結合を有していてもよい直鎖若しくは分岐のq価の脂肪族炭化水素基が挙げられる。R1の炭素数が8を超えると(A)の水溶性が悪くなる

。好ましくは炭素数1~6の脂肪族アルコールからq個の〇H基を除いた残基である。qは1~8の整数である。qの値は、好ましくは1~3であり、より好ましくは1~2である。qが8を超えると(A)の粘度が高くなりすぎて使い辛くなる。R¹のq価の脂肪族炭化水素基の内、1価の脂肪族炭化水素基は、1価の脂肪族アルコールから〇H基を除いた残基に相当し、炭素数1~8のアルキル基(例えばメチル基、エチル基、n-及びiso-プロピル基、n-、iso-、sec-及びtert-ブチル基、ペンチル基、ヘキシル基、ペンチル基、オクチル基等)、cis-若しくはtrans-の不飽和炭化水素基(アルケニル基若しくはアルキニル基、例えば、エテニル基、1-スびiso-プロペニル基、ブテニル基、ペンチニル基、ヘキセニル基、オクテニル基、及びプロピニル基;並びにアルカポリエニル基、例えば、ブタジエニル基等)が挙 10

[0011]

げられる。

2価の脂肪族炭化水素基には、メチレン基、及び炭素数2~8の脂肪族ジオールから2個のOH基を除いた残基が含まれる。

脂肪族ジオールには、飽和脂肪族ジオール(アルカンジオール、例えばエチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール、1,4 -及び1,2 -ブタンジオール、ネオペンチルグリコール、1,6 -ヘキサンジオール、1,2 -及び1,8 - オクタンジオール、3 - メチルー1,5 -ペンタンジオール、2,2,4 - トリメチルー1,3 -ペンタンジオール、2,2 - ジオール及び2,5 - ジメチルヘキサンー2,5 - ジオール)、並びに不飽和脂肪族ジオール(アルケンジオール、例えば2 - プテンー1,4 - ジオール、3 - メチル- 3 - ブテン- 1,2 - ジオール)が含まれる。

[0012]

3価の脂肪族炭化水素基としては、脂肪族トリオールから3個のOH基を除いた残基が挙げられる。

脂肪族トリオールには、飽和脂肪族トリオール(アルカントリオール、例えばグリセリン、1, 2, 3-ブタントリオール、1, 2, 3-ペンタントリオール、2-メチルー1, 2, 3-プロパントリオール、2-メチルー2, 3, 4-ブタントリオール、2-エチルー1, 2, 3-ブタントリオール、2, 3, 4-ペンタントリオール、2, 3, 4-ペキサントリオール、2, 4-ジメチルー2, 3, 4-ペンタントリオール、ペンタメチルグリセリン、1, 2, 4-ブタントリオール、1, 2, 4-ペンタントリオール、トリメチ 10 ロールエタン、及びトリメチロールプロパン等)、並びに不飽和脂肪族トリオール(アルケントリオール、例えば12 - ヘキセン 13 - ヘキセン 14 、13 - ヘキセン 14 、14 、14 、15 - トリオール)が含まれる。

[0013]

 $4 \sim 8$ 価の脂肪族基としては、 $4 \sim 8$ 価の脂肪族ポリオールからすべてのOH基を除いた残基が挙げられる。

4~8 価の脂肪族ポリオールには、例えば、アルカンポリオール及びその分子内若しくは分子間脱水物(ペンタエリスリトール、ソルビトール、キシリトール、マンニトール、ソルビタン、ジグリセリン等)、糖類及びその誘導体(グルコース、マンノース、フルクトース、メチルグルコシド等)等が挙げられる。

これらの R^1 のうち好ましいのは $1\sim3$ 価であり、特に好ましいのは $1\sim2$ 価の脂肪族炭化水素基である。

[0014]

R² は、H又は炭素数1~8の直鎖若しくは分岐のアルキル基である。アルキル基としては、R1における炭素数1~8のアルキル基と同じでよい。これらのうち好ましいのはH及び炭素数3以下のアルキル基であり、より好ましくはメチル基であり、特に好ましくはHである。炭素数が8を超えると(A)の水溶性が悪くなる。

m+nが10未満であると、潤滑剤の潤滑性が悪くなる。潤滑性、水溶性の点から、オキシアルキレン基中のE〇単位の含量(モル%): $[m/(k+m+n+p)] \times 100$ が、 $20\sim70$ 、特に $30\sim60$ となる値であるのが好ましい。E〇単位の含量が20モル%以上であると潤滑剤の水溶性と潤滑性が良好であり、70モル%以下であるとオイル分離性が良好である。

[0015]

[0016]

(A) を構成するポリオキシアルキレン鎖中の OA^1 単位 EOA^2 単位の合計の含量(モル%): $\{(k+p)/(k+m+n+p)\} \times 100$ は、 $8\sim70$ が好ましく、さらに好ましいのは $10\sim50$ である。 70 モル%以下であると水への溶解性が良好であり、8 モル%以上であるとオイル分離性が良好である。

一般式(1)における

【0017】 【化5】

CH; {(OCH 2 CH 2)m/ (OCH 2 CH)n}

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[0018]

はEO単位とPO単位のランダム結合部分である。EO単位とPO単位がランダム結合でない(ブロック結合している)と(A)の低温流動性が悪くなる。

[0019]

[0020]

上記炭素数3~4のAOとしては、最初に脂肪族アルコールに付加するもの、EO・POランダム付加後に付加するものの何れも、PO、1,2ー、2,3ー及び1,3ーブチレンオキシド、イソブチレンオキシド、テトラヒドロフラン(以下THFと略記)等が挙げられる。これらのうち好ましいのは、PO、1,2ープチレンオキシドである。これらは2種以上を併用してもよく、併用の場合の付加形式はランダムでもブロックでもよい。特に好ましくはPO単独付加である。併用の割合はPO100重量部に対して100重量部以下である。

[0021]

上記AO付加に用いる触媒としては、通常用いられる公知の触媒でよく、アルカリ触媒、例えば、水酸化物 [KOH、NaOH、CsOH、Ca(OH)。等のアルカリ金属若しくはアルカリ土類金属の水酸化物等]、酸化物(K2O

、CaO、BaO等のアルカリ金属若しくはアルカリ土類金属の酸化物等)、アルカリ金属(Na、K等)、及びその水素化物(NaH、KH等)、アミン類(トリエチルアミン、トリメチルアミン等)が挙げられる。THF単独付加、あるいはTHFと他のアルキレンオキシドを共付加重合する場合は、さらに、BF。、BCl。、AlCl。、FeCl。、SnCl。等のルイス酸及びそれらの錯体 [例えばBF。エーテル錯体、BF。・THF錯体(BF。・THF)]; H2SO4、HClO4等のプロトン酸; KClO4、

NaClO、等のアルカリ金属の過塩素酸塩;Ca(ClO、)。、Mg(ClO、)。 等のアルカリ土類金属の過塩素酸塩;Al(ClO、)。等の前記以外の金属の過塩素酸塩等が挙げられる。

これらの触媒のうち好ましくは、KOH、NaOH、CsOH、BF, エーテル錯体及びBF, ・THFである。

[0022]

アルキルエーテル化をする場合は、AO付加物をアルカリ(KOH、NaOH及びCsOHなどのアルカリ金属の水酸化物等)の存在下にハロゲン化アルキル(炭素数 $1\sim8$)を反応させることで製造できる。炭素数 $1\sim8$ のアルキル基は前記R2と同じものである。ハロゲン化アルキルの量は、AO付加物の水酸基に対し、当量比で $1/1\sim5/1$ が好ましく、特に $1.2/1\sim4/1$ が好ましい。また、アルカリの添加量は、AO付加物の水酸基に対し、当量比で $1/1\sim10/1$ が好ましく、特に $1.2/1\sim5/1$ が好ましい

この様にして得られた本発明における(A)のHLB値は、通常 8. 5 以上である。好ましくは 8. $8 \sim 1.7$ であり、さらに好ましくは $9 \sim 1.5$ である。(A)のHLB値が 8. 5 より小さいと水溶性が悪くなる。

なお、HLBは、化合物の有機性の値と無機性の値の比率から算出するもの(小田式)であり、「新界面活性剤入門」[1996年、三洋化成工業社出版]197頁に記載の計算方法により算出される。

[0023]

(A) の重量平均分子量 (Mw) は、通常 1,000~10,000であり、好ましくは 2,000~6,000、特に 2,300~5,000である。 1,000未満では潤滑剤の潤滑性が不良となり、 10,000を超えると潤滑剤の動粘度が高くなりすぎる。 Mwは、ゲルパーミエーションクロマトグラフィー (GPC) を使用して以下の条件で測定する。

測定機器:東ソー社製LC8120

溶離液 :種類 THF

流速 :0.6(m1/分)

カラム : KF-802, 803, 804

基準物質:ポリエチレングリコール

[0024]

炭素数8~12の脂肪族モノカルボン酸としては、具体的には、アルカン酸例えばオクタン酸、2-エチルヘキサン酸、ノナン酸、デカン酸、ウンデカン酸、ドデカン酸等が挙げられる。これらの内、好ましいのはオクタン酸、ノナン酸、及びデカン酸、特にオクタン酸、ノナン酸である。炭素数が8未満であると金属が錆易くなり、12を超えると潤滑剤が泡立ち易く使用し辛くなる。

炭素数8~12の脂肪族ジカルボン酸としては、具体的には、例えばアゼライン酸、セバシン酸、ドデカン二酸等が挙げられる。これらの内、好ましいのはアゼライン酸、特にセバシン酸である。炭素数が8未満であると金属が錆易くなり、12を超えると潤滑剤が泡立ち易く使用し辛くなる。

これらのうち好ましいものは、炭素数8~10の脂肪族モノカルボン酸である。

これらは2種以上併用してもよく、併用する割合は脂肪族モノカルボン酸と脂肪族ジカルボン酸が10:90~50:50である。

[0 0 2 5]

本発明における金属加工用潤滑剤において、(A)と(B)の配合比率は、(A) 100 重量部に対して(B)が通常 $1\sim400$ 重量部であり、好ましくは $5\sim100$ 重量部であり、より好ましくは $10\sim50$ 重量部である。(B)の量が 1 未満であると金属が錆易く潤滑性も不良になりやすい。 400 を超えると潤滑剤のオイル分離性が不良となる。本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤において、必要に応じて脂肪族アミンのアルキレンオキサイド付加物(C)を配合してもよい。(C)の配合比率は、(A) 100 重量部に対して好ま 50

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しくは $1\sim40$ 重量部であり、より好ましくは、 $5\sim30$ 重量部である。(C)が 1 以上であると潤滑剤のオイル分離性が良好となり、 40 以下であると潤滑性が良好となる

- (C) としては、炭素数 $1 \sim 10$ 又はそれ以上のアルキルモノアミン(メチルアミン、エチルアミン、ジエチルアミン、プロピルアミン、ブチルアミン、オクチルアミン等):炭素数 $2 \sim 18$ 又はそれ以上のアルキレンジアミン(エチレンジアミン、1, 2 -及び1, 3 -プロピレンジアミン、ヘキシレンジアミン、オクチレンジアミン、デシレンジアミン及びドデシレンジアミン等)及び炭素数 $4 \sim 18$ 又はそれ以上のポリアルキレンポリアミン(アミン数;好ましくは $3 \sim 6$)(ジエチレントリアミン、トリエチレンテトラミン、テトラエチレンペンタミン、ペンタエチレンヘキサミン、ヘキサメチレンペンタミ等のポリエチレンポリアミン等)の炭素数 $2 \sim 4$ のアルキレンオキシド(例えばEO、PO)の付加物が挙げられる。アルキレンオキシドの付加モル数は、アミンのN原子1個当たり好ましくは $0.5 \sim 2$ モルである。 $0.5 \sim 2$ であるとオイル分離性が良好となる。好ましくはPOの付加物であり、付加モル数は $1 \sim 2$ モルが好ましい。
- (C)の具体例としてはブチルアミンPO4モル付加体、オクチルアミンPO2モル付加体、エチレンジアミンPO4モル付加体、ジエチレントリアミンPO5モル付加体、テトラエチレンンペンタミンPO7モル付加体が挙げられる。好ましいのはポリアルキレンポリアミンのPO付加である。

[0.026]

本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤に、必要により水を含有させてもよい。水を使用する場合、(²⁴ A) の含量が好ましくは5~90重量%、より好ましくは10~50重量%になるように水で希釈しておき、使用時に更に水で希釈して使用する。

本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤は、必要によりさらに酸化防止剤、極圧添加剤、防錆剤、及び 消泡剤などの添加剤を加えて金属加工用潤滑剤組成物として使用することができる。これ らの添加剤は2種以上を併用してもよい。

[0027]

酸化防止剤としては、フェノール系酸化防止剤 [例えば2, 4ージメチルー6ーtertーブチルフェノール、4, 4ーブチリデンビス(6ーtertーブチルメタクレゾール)等];アミン系酸化防止剤 (例えばフェニルー α ーナフチルアミン、フェニルー β ーナフチルアミン等);ジアルキル (炭素数 $1\sim3$ 6) ジチオリン酸亜鉛;ジアリル (炭素数 $30\sim3$ 6) ジチオリン酸亜鉛;有機硫化物 (例えば4, 4 'ーチオビス(3-メチルー6ーtープチルフェノール等);等が挙げられる。

[0 0 2 8]

極圧添加剤としては、鉛石けん(ナフテン酸鉛等);硫黄化合物(硫化オレイン酸等の硫化脂肪酸、硫化脂肪酸エステル、硫化スパーム油、硫化テルペン、ジベンジルダイサルファイド、炭素数8~24のアルキルチオプロピオン酸のアミン塩又はアルカリ金属塩、炭素数8~24のアルキルチオグリコール酸のアミン塩又はアルカリ金属塩等);塩素化合物(塩素化ステアリン酸、塩素化パラフィン、クロロナフサザンテート等);リン化合物(トリクレジルホスフェート、トリプチルホスフェート、トリクレジルホスファイト、ローブチルジーローオクチルホスフィネート、ジーローブチルジへキシルホスホネート、ジーローブチルフェニルホスホネート、ジブチルホスホロアミデート、アミンジブチルホスフェート等)等が挙げられる。

[0029]

防錆剤としては、例えば有機アミン(脂肪族アミン、例えばラウリルアミン、オレイルアミン;複素環式アミン、例えばモルホリン;アルカノールアミン、例えばモノエタノールアミン、トリエタノールアミン、イソプロパノールアミン、Nージメチルアミノエタノールアミン、イソプロパノールアミン等);炭素数14~36の脂肪族モノカルボン酸とそのアミド(ミリスチン酸、パルミチン酸、オレイン酸、オレイルアミド等);炭素数6~36のアルケニルコハク酸とそのアミド(ドデセニルコハク酸、ペンタデセニルコハク酸、オクテニルコハク酸アミド等);芳香族カルボン酸(安息香酸、p-tertブチル安 50

息香酸、ニトロ安息香酸等);シクロヘキシルアミンナイトライト;ベンゾトリアゾール;メルカプトベンゾチアゾール; N, N'ージサリチリデンー1, 2ージアミノプロパン;アリザリン等が挙げられる。尚、炭素数 $14 \sim 36$ の脂肪族カルボン酸とそのアミド及び炭素数 $6 \sim 36$ のアルケニルコハク酸とそのアミドは、油性向上剤としての機能も有する。

消泡剤としては分子量 100~1,000のポリオルガノシロキサン (例えばポリジメチルシロキサン等) 等が挙げられる。

[0030]

本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤組成物中、 (A) の含量は、好ましくは5~90重量%、より好ましくは10~50重量%である。水の含量は、好ましくは95重量%以下、より好ましくは10~50重量%、特に好ましくは20~50重量%である。酸化防止剤を使用する場合の含量は、好ましくは0.001~2重量%、特に0.001~1%である。極圧添加剤を使用する場合の含量は、好ましくは10重量%以下、より好ましくは5重量%以下である。防錆剤を使用する場合の含量は、好ましくは25重量%以下、より好ましくは1~20重量%である。消泡剤を使用する場合の含量は、好ましくは1000pm以下、より好ましくは10~500pmである。

[0031]

本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤は、切削油、研削油、研磨油、穿孔油、摺動面潤滑油、圧延油、打ち抜き油、引き抜き油、プレス油、鍛造油、焼き入れ油、アルミディスク及びシリコンウエハの研磨、切断などの加工に用いる金属加工油に用いることができる。適用できる金属としては、鉄鋼、鋳鉄、アルミ、合金鋼、ステンレス、銅、真ちゅう等が挙げられる

また、本発明の金属加工用潤滑剤に種々の添加剤を加えた金属加工用潤滑剤組成物は、好ましくは、水で希釈(例えば、重量基準で10~100倍)して使用する。特に(A)の含量が0.5~3重量%(特に1~2重量%)、(B)の含量が0.1~2重量%(特に0.4~2重量%)となるように希釈して用いるのが好ましい。この組成物は水溶性のソリューション系金属加工用潤滑剤として好適に使用できる。

[0032]

【実施例】

以下の実施例によって本発明を詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではな 30 い。なお、特記しない限り、文中の%は重量%を表す。

[0033]

試験方法は、以下のとおりである。

<試験液の調整>

泡立ち性、オイル分離性及び潤滑性の評価は、後記する表1の組成物を水で5%に希釈して実施した。

(1) 潤滑性

潤滑性は振動摩擦摩耗試験機(オプチモール社製 SRV試験器)を用い、鋼球と平面の 鋼円盤との点接触(荷重 200N)における摩擦係数及び鋼球上の摩耗痕径を観察することにより、評価した。試験条件を下記に示す。

<潤滑性試験条件>

振幅: 2 mm

振動数:50Hz

温度:30℃

時間:10分間

摩擦係数:時間10分間の平均

油膜切れ:摩擦係数(μ)が変動する状態を見た。(摩擦係数が大きく振れる状態)

〇:なし(μ安定)、Δ:あり(μ変動幅小)、×:あり(μ変動幅大)

摩耗直径:10mm鋼球(SUI-2)の摩耗直径(mm)

[0.034]

(2) 泡立ち性 -

泡立ち性は、JIS K2518 石油製品-潤滑油-泡立ち試験法 に準じて行い、空気吹き込み直後の泡立ち容量と吹き込み停止5分後の泡の容量を測定した。

(3)オイル分離性

オイル分離性は、共栓つき 100 m l メスシリンダーに、試験液を 90 m l と摺動面油 (ダイナウエイ 68:コスモ石油製) 10 m l を入れ、30秒間振とう後、静置して5分後の分離したオイル層とクリーム層の容量を読みとった。

[0035]

製造例1

ガラス製オートクレーブにメタノール32g(1モル)とKOH0.6gを仕込み、耐圧 10 滴下ロートからPO261g(9モル)を110℃で10時間かけて滴下した。その後、130℃で圧力が平衡になるまで反応させた。続いて、EO1,000g(22.7モル)とPO1,000g(17.2モル)を125℃で滴下し、同温度で圧力が平衡になるまで反応した。その後、さらにPO261g(9モル)を110℃で滴下反応させ、圧力が平衡になるまで反応した。冷却後、吸着処理剤〔協和化学工業社製キョーワード600及びキョーワード1000。以下同様とする。〕で処理し、濾過し、減圧脱水して、メタノールにPO9モル、EO22.7モルとPO17.2モルのランダム、及びPO9モルが付加したポリエーテル2522g(A-1)を得た。HLBが10.3,Mwが2550であった。

[0036]

製造例 2

ガラス製オートクレーブにヘキシレングリコール 118g (1モル)と KOH7.5gを 仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートから EO1496g (34モル)と PO522g (9モル)を 125 で滴下した。その後、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた後、さらに、 PO986g (17モル)を温度 110 で滴下させ、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応した。 冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理ろ過し、減圧脱水して、ヘキシレングリコールに EO34 モルと PO9 モルのランダム、及び PO17 モルが付加したポリエーテル 3090g (A-2)を得た。 HLB が 11.9、Mw が 3100 であった。

[0037]

製造例3

ガラス製オートクレーブにグリセリン92(1モル)gとKOH10部を仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートからEO1760g(40モル)とPO986g(17モル)を125℃で滴下した。その後、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた後、さらに、PO696g(12 モル)を110℃で滴下させ、圧力平衡になるまで同温度で反応させた。冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理ろ過し、減圧脱水して、グリセリンにEO40モルとPO17モルのランダム、およびPO12モルが付加したポリエーテル3503g(A-3)を得た。HLBが12.5,Mwが3500であった。

[0038]

製造例4

ガラス製オートクレーブにエチレングリコール62g(1 モル)と粉末 K O H 7.5 gを仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートからE O 8 8 0 g(2 0 モル)とP O 8 7 0 g(1 5 モル)を温度125℃で滴下し、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた。続いて、1,2ーブチレンオキシド216g(3 モル)とP O 2 3 2 g(4 モル)を滴下ロートから滴下し、温度110℃で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた。冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理ろ過し、減圧脱水して、エチレングリコールにE O 2 0 モルとP O 1 5 モルのランダム、及びブチレンオキシド3 モルとP O 4 モルのランダムのポリエーテル 2 2 3 4 g(A − 4)を得た。H L Bが10.7、M w が 2 2 0 0 であった。

[0039]

比較製造例1

ガラス製オートクレープにポリエチレングリコール (数平均分子量 2, 000) 200g 50

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[~]30

(0.1 モル) と粉末 K O H 0.7 5 g を仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートから P O 3 0 0 g (5.2 モル) を温度 1 1 0 $\mathbb C$ で滴下し、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた。冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理ろ過し、滅圧脱水して、H L B が 1 0.5、M w が 5 0 0 0 のポリエチレングリコールの P O ブロック付加体 4 9 3 g (A'-1) を得た。

[0040]

比較製造例 2

[0041]

比較製造例3

ガラス製オートクレーブにポリプロピレングリコール(数平均分子量1,750)1750g(1モル)とKOH0.7gを仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートからEO117g(2.7モル)を130℃で2時間かけて滴下した。その後、130℃で4時間反応させ、冷却した。冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理し、濾過し、減圧脱水して、HLBが5.5,Mwが1860のポリプロピレングリコールのEO2.7モル付加物1849g(A'-3)を得た。

[0042]

比較製造例 4

ガラス製オートクレーブにメタノール32g(1モル)とKOH0.2gを仕込み、耐圧滴下ロートからPO174g(3モル)を100℃で2時間かけて滴下後、EO264g(6モル)とPO290g(5モル)を130℃で5時間かけて滴下し、同温度で圧力平衡になるまで反応させた。続いて、PO174g(3モル)を滴下ロートから滴下し、圧力平衡になるまで反応させた。冷却後、吸着処理剤で処理し、減圧脱水して、HLBが9.2、Mwが930のメタノールのPO3モル、EO6モルとPO5モルのランダム、およびPO3モルのブロック付加体934g(A'-4)を得た。

[0043]

実施例1~6、比較例1~6

下記の表1に示す配合処方に基づいて、実施例1~6、比較例1~6の金属加工用潤滑剤組成物を得た。(単位は重量部)

[0044]

【表 1】

	実 施 例					比較例						
·	1	2	3	4	5	6	1 .	. 2	3	4 :-	5	6.
E 1	40				40	40					40	20
E 2		40										
E 3			40									
E 4				40						÷		
E ' 1							40					
E'2								40				
E'3									40			
E'4										40		
セバシン酸		4						4				
カブリル酸	5		5	5	10	10	5		5	5	0.5	30
エチレンシ*アミン (PO)4		15	10			-						
ジエチレントリアミン (PO)5				20	10	10		5				
トリエタノールアミン	10	5			5		10	15	10	10	1.5	25
水	45	36	45	35	35	40	45	36	45	45	58	25

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[0045]

表1に記載の金属加工用潤滑剤組成物を用いて、製品外観、油膜切れ、摩擦係数および摩 耗直径、泡立ち性、オイル分離性を測定した結果を表2に示す。

[0046]

【表 2】

		実 施 例						比 較 例					
•		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
製品	品外觀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	×	0
海	ち性(m]) ま→5分後)	0→0	0→0	0->0	0→0	0->0	0->0	20→0	50->10	90→40	10→0	10->0	40→20
酒性	油膜切れ	0	0	0	0	0	0	Δ	0	0	Δ	×	×
	摩擦係数	0.105	0.100	0.115	0.105	0.120	0.115	0.125	0.110	0.115	0.130	0.156	0.122
	序転直径 (mm)	0.515	0.495	0.510	0,510	0.515	0.500	0.535	0.500	0.535	0.530	0.620	0.555
オイ (社)	ル分離性	9-1	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10 - 0	8-2	8-2	7-3	10-0	8-2	8-4

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【0047】 【発明の効果】

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本発明のポリエーテル系金属加工用潤滑剤は、オイル分離性、潤滑性、低泡性に優れるという効果を奏する。そのため、切削油、摺動面潤滑油、圧延油、引き抜き油、プレス油、鍛造油、アルミディスクおよびシリコンウエハの研磨・切断等の加工に用いる金属加工用潤滑剤として極めて好適である。

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